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ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR 1-C-11 PLANO, TX 75024			EXAMINER MURRAY, DANIEL C	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/598,152

Applicant(s)

CHRISTOFFERSSON ET AL.

Examiner

DANIEL C. MURRAY

Art Unit

2443

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 27-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 27-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE-US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 18AUG2006
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 (e) is acknowledged.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statements submitted on 18AUG2006 have been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application.
 - The documents listed under NONPATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENT were not considered because it appears that they have not been submitted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 27-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. **Claims 28-36, 39-40 and 42-52, and 41** are rejected by virtue of their dependency on **claims 27, 37, and 38** respectively.

Applicant's specification states: (page 20 lines 17-21) **The units 132, 134, 136 and 138 of the memory manager 120** may be provided as **software**, hardware or a combination thereof. The units 132 to 138 may be implemented together in the memory manager 130. Alternatively, a distributed implementation is also possible with some of the units provided elsewhere in the

communications unit and/or state handler (with similar statements regarding implementation in software appearing throughout the specification).

Claims 27-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. While the claims recite a series of steps or acts to be performed, a statutory “process” under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to particular machine, or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. See page 10 of *In Re Bilski* 88 USPQ2d 1385. The claims are neither positively tied to a particular machine that accomplishes the claimed method steps nor transform underlying subject matter, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process. The method of managing a state memory including defining, dividing, and allocating is broad enough that the claim could be completely performed mentally, verbally or without a machine nor is any transformation apparent.

Claim 37 states: A **unit for managing** a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in a message communication between communications units in a communications system, characterized by: **means for defining** at least two message classes of the messages communicated between said communications units; and **means for dividing** said state memory into at least two memory portions, each memory portion being assigned for storing state information associated with a specific message class; and in that said defining means is configured for defining said at least two message classes based on at least one of: a priority type of said communications messages; an application protocol used when generating said communications messages; and a session type associated with communications messages.

Claim 38 states: A **communications unit** adapted for message communication with at least one external communications unit in a communications system, said communications unit comprising: a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in said message

communication; and a **state memory managing unit**, characterized in that said state memory managing unit comprises: **means for defining** at least two message classes of the messages communicated between said communications unit and said at least one external communications unit; and **means for dividing** said state memory into at least two memory portions, each memory portion) being assigned for storing state information associated with a specific message class; and in that said defining means is configured for defining said at least two message classes based on at least one of: a priority type of said communications messages; an application protocol used when generating said communications messages; and a session type associated with communications messages.

Applicant attempts to claim non-statutory subject matter (i.e. software). Applicant fails to claim a proper computer readable medium and thus fails to fall within a statutory category and is thus, per se, considered software.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
7. **Claims 27, 28, 31-35, 37-40, 44, 47-51** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Williams et al. (US Patent # 6,144,669)** in view of **Nakatsugawa (US Patent # US 6,243,830 B1)**.

a) Consider **claim 27**, Williams et al. clearly show and disclose, a method of managing a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in a message communication between communications units in a communications system, characterized by: defining at least two message classes of the messages communicated between said communications units (abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); and dividing said memory into at least two memory portions, each memory portion being assigned for storing state information associated with a specific message class (abstract, column 2 lines 37-57). However, Williams et al. does not specifically disclose that said state memory is arranged in a first communication unit and is allocated for storing state information used in message communication with a second communications unit; and in that said second communications unit

requesting said first communications unit to allocate state memory space utilized for storing said state information used in said message communication with said second communications unit.

Nakatsugawa shows and discloses a state information managing method which is able to manage easily state information of respective communication units, wherein said state memory is arranged in a first communication unit and is allocated for storing state information used in message communication with a second communications unit (abstract, column 2 lines 20-34); and in that said second communications unit requesting said first communications unit to allocate state memory space utilized for storing said state information used in said message communication with said second communications unit (abstract, column 2 lines 20-34).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Nakatsugawa and Williams et al. since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate a state memory manager and allocating state memory for storing state information, as taught by, Nakatsugawa into the system of Williams et al. for the purpose of reducing communication traffic volume required for state management (Nakatsugawa; column 1 lines 7-14), thereby reducing the amount of resources required for state management.

b) Consider **claim 28**, and **as applied to claim 27 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to the claims 27, characterized in that said defining step comprises defining said at least two message classes based on at least one of: a priority type of said communications messages (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); an

application protocol used when generating said communications messages; and a session type associated with communications messages.

c) Consider **claim 31**, and **as applied to claim 27 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to any of the claims 27, characterized by: determining a message class of a communications message (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); and storing state information generated based on said communications message in a memory portion associated with said determined message class (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 37-57).

d) Consider **claim 32**, and **as applied to claim 31 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to claim 31, characterized in that said message class determining step comprises determining said message class based on data found in said communications message (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 20-36).

e) Consider **claim 33**, and **as applied to claim 32 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to claim 32, characterized by determining whether said state information is to be stored in said memory portion (Williams; column 2 lines 37-57).

f) Consider **claim 34**, and **as applied to claim 33 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to claim 33, characterized in that said step of determining whether said state information is to be stored comprises retrieving storage priority information from a look-up list comprising storage command information for said message classes (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 37-57).

g) Consider **claim 35**, and **as applied to claim 34 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to claim 34, characterized in that said step of determining whether said state information is to be stored comprises: investigating whether

similar state information is already stored in said memory portion (Nakatsugawa; column 2 lines 27-41); and storing said state information if no similar state information is already stored in said memory portion (Nakatsugawa; column 2 lines 27-41).

h) Consider **claim 37**, Williams et al. clearly show and disclose, a unit for managing a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in a message communication between communications units in a communications system, characterized by: means for defining at least two message classes of the messages communicated between said communications units (abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); and means for dividing said state memory into at least two memory portions, each memory portion being assigned for storing information associated with a specific message class (abstract, column 2 lines 37-57); and in that said defining means is configured for defining said at least two message classes based on at least one of: a priority type of said communications messages (abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); an application protocol used when generating said communications messages; and a session type associated with communications messages. However, Williams et al. does not specifically disclose a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in said message communication; or a state memory managing unit.

Nakatsugawa shows and discloses a state information managing method which is able to manage easily state information of respective communication units, wherein a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in said message communication (abstract, column 2 lines 20-34); or a state memory managing unit (column 2 lines 20-34).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Nakatsugawa and Williams et al. since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate a state memory manager and state memory for storing state information, as taught by, Nakatsugawa into the system of Williams et al. for the purpose of reducing communication traffic volume required for state management (Nakatsugawa; column 1 lines 7-14), thereby reducing the amount of resources required for state management.

i) Consider **claim 38**, Williams et al. clearly show and disclose, a communications unit adapted for message communication with at least one external communications unit in a communications system, said communications unit comprising: means for defining at least two message classes of the messages communicated between said communications unit and said at least one external communications unit (abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); and means for dividing said memory into at least two memory portions, each memory portion being assigned for storing information associated with a specific message class (abstract, column 2 lines 37-57); and in that said defining means is configured for defining said at least two message classes based on at least one of: a priority type of said communications messages (abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); an application protocol used when generating said communications messages; and a session type associated with communications messages. However, Williams et al. does not specifically disclose a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in said message communication; or a state memory managing unit.

Nakatsugawa shows and discloses a state information managing method which is able to manage easily state information of respective communication units, wherein a state memory adapted for storing state information applicable in said message communication (abstract, column 2 lines 20-34); or a state memory managing unit (column 2 lines 20-34).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Nakatsugawa and Williams et al. since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate a state memory manager and state memory for storing state information, as taught by, Nakatsugawa into the system of Williams et al. for the purpose of reducing communication traffic volume required for state management (Nakatsugawa; column 1 lines 7-14), thereby reducing the amount of resources required for state management.

j) Consider **claim 39**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 37, characterized in that said dividing means is configured for dividing said state memory into at least two memory portions based on said message class definition from said defining means (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 37-57).

k) Consider **claim 40**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 37, characterized in that said managing unit and said state memory are arranged in a first communication unit and said state memory is allocated for storing state information used in message communication with a second communications unit (Nakatsugawa; abstract, column 2 lines 20-34).

l) Consider **claim 44**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to any of the claims 37, characterized in that said defining means is configured for defining said at least two message classes based on at least one of: a priority type of said communications messages (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 20-36);

an application protocol used when generating said communications messages; and a session type associated with communications messages.

m) Consider **claim 47**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to any of the claims 37, characterized by: means for determining a message class of a communications message (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 20-36); and means for storing state information generated based on said communications message in a memory portion associated with said determined message class (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 37-57).

n) Consider **claim 48**, and **as applied to claim 47 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 47, characterized in that said determining means is configured for determining said message class based on data found in said communications message (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 20-36).

o) Consider **claim 49**, and **as applied to claim 47 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 47, characterized by means for determining whether said state information is to be stored in said memory portion (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 37-57).

p) Consider **claim 50**, and **as applied to claim 49 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 49, characterized in that said determining means is configured for retrieving storage priority information from an associated look-up list comprising storage command information for said message classes and for generating a storing command based on said storage priority information, said storing means being responsive to said storing command (Williams; abstract, column 2 lines 36-57).

q) Consider **claim 51**, and **as applied to claim 49 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 49, characterized in that said determining means is configured for investigating whether similar state information is already stored in said memory portion (Nakatsugawa; abstract, column2 lines 27-41) and for generating a storing command if no similar state information is already stored in said memory portion, said storing means being responsive to said storing command (Nakatsugawa; abstract, column2 lines 27-41).

8. **Claims 29, 30, 45, and 46** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Williams et al. (US Patent # 6,144,669)** in view of **Nakatsugawa (US Patent # US 6,243,830 B1)** in further view of **Sakaguchi et al. (US Patent # US 2003/0212855 A1)**.

a) Consider **claim 29**, and **as applied to claim 27 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to any of the claims 27. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said dividing step comprises allocating an equal memory size to said at least two memory portions.

Sakaguchi et al. show and disclose a system for controlling divided areas of a cache memory, wherein said dividing step comprises allocating an equal memory size to said at least two memory portions (figure 3, figure 5, paragraph [0028]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern storing information and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate allocating memory sizes (equal or unequal allocations) to a

number of memory portions, as taught by, Sakaguchi et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of enabling data to be stored in each of those areas automatically according to its state (Sakaguchi; paragraph [0006]), thereby preventing data to be accessed frequently from being swapped out by data not to be accessed so often.

b) Consider **claim 30**, and **as applied to claim 27 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to any of the claims 27. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said dividing step comprises allocating a first memory size to a first memory portion and a second different memory size to a second memory portion based on a first message class associated with said first memory portion and a second message class associated with said second memory portion.

Sakaguchi et al. show and disclose a system for controlling divided areas of a cache memory, wherein dividing step comprises allocating a first memory size to a first memory portion and a second different memory size to a second memory portion based on a first message class associated with said first memory portion and a second message class associated with said second memory portion (figure 3, figure 5, paragraph [0028]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern storing information and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate allocating memory sizes (equal or unequal allocations) to a number of memory portions, as taught by, Sakaguchi et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of enabling data to be stored in each of those areas

automatically according to its state (Sakaguchi; paragraph [0006]), thereby preventing data to be accessed frequently from being swapped out by data not to be accessed so often.

c) Consider **claim 45**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to any of the claims 37. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said dividing means is configured for allocating an equal memory size to said at least two memory portions.

Sakaguchi et al. show and disclose a system for controlling divided areas of a cache memory, wherein that said dividing means is configured for allocating an equal memory size to said at least two memory portions (figure 3, figure 5, paragraph [0028]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern storing information and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate allocating memory sizes (equal or unequal allocations) to a number of memory portions, as taught by, Sakaguchi et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of enabling data to be stored in each of those areas automatically according to its state (Sakaguchi; paragraph [0006]), thereby preventing data to be accessed frequently from being swapped out by data not to be accessed so often.

d) Consider **claim 46**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to any of the claims 37. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said dividing means is

configured for allocating a first memory size to a first memory portion and a second different memory size to a second memory portion.

Sakaguchi et al. show and disclose a system for controlling divided areas of a cache memory, wherein said dividing means is configured for allocating a first memory size to a first memory portion and a second different memory size to a second memory portion (figure 3, figure 5, paragraph [0028]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Sakaguchi et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern storing information and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate allocating memory sizes (equal or unequal allocations) to a number of memory portions, as taught by, Sakaguchi et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of enabling data to be stored in each of those areas automatically according to its state (Sakaguchi; paragraph [0006]), thereby preventing data to be accessed frequently from being swapped out by data not to be accessed so often.

9. **Claims 36, 41-43, and 52** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Williams et al. (US Patent # 6,144,669)** in view of **Nakatsugawa (US Patent # US 6,243,830 B1)** in further view of **Leung et al. (US Patent Publication # US 2002/0132613 A1)**.

a) Consider **claim 36**, and as **applied to claim 35 above**, of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the method according to claim 35. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said step of determining whether said

state information is to be stored comprises: compressing said communications message; calculating a compression factor for said communications message; and determining whether said state information is to be stored in said memory portion based on said compression factor.

Leung et al. show and disclose message compression and more particularly to a method and system for providing a context, which is a dictionary and/or code related to the dictionary, for message compression, wherein said step of determining whether said state information is to be stored comprises: compressing said communications message (paragraph [0031], [0033], [0035]); calculating a compression factor for said communications message (paragraph [0037], [0038]); and determining whether said state information is to be stored in said memory portion based on said compression factor (paragraph [0033]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Leung et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate message compression and storage based on compression, as taught by, Leung et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of storing information from one communications session to another (Leung; paragraph [0011], [0033]), thereby decreasing the amount of information that needs to be exchanged.

b) Consider **claim 41**, and **as applied to claim 38 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 38. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said state memory is allocated for

storing state information used in message communication with a specific external communications unit.

Leung et al. show and disclose message compression and more particularly to a method and system for providing a context, which is a dictionary and/or code related to the dictionary, for message compression, wherein said state memory is allocated for storing state information used in message communication with a specific external communications unit (paragraph [0033]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Leung et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate allocating memory for storing information regarding a specific external communications unit, as taught by, Leung et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of storing information from one communications session to another (Leung; paragraph [0033]), thereby decreasing the amount of information that needs to be exchanged with regard to a specific device.

c) Consider **claim 42**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to any of the claims 37. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said state information is used during compression and/or decompression of said communications messages.

Leung et al. show and disclose message compression and more particularly to a method and system for providing a context, which is a dictionary and/or code related to the dictionary, for

message compression, wherein that said state information is used during compression and/or decompression of said communications messages (paragraph [0033]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Leung et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate state information is used during compression/decompression, as taught by, Leung et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of storing information from one communications session to another (Leung; paragraph [0033]), thereby decreasing the amount of information that needs to be exchanged.

d) Consider **claim 43**, and **as applied to claim 37 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to any of the claims 37. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose a compressor; and a decompressor, wherein said state information is used by at least one of said compressor and said decompressor.

Leung et al. show and disclose message compression and more particularly to a method and system for providing a context, which is a dictionary and/or code related to the dictionary, for message compression, wherein a compressor; and a decompressor, wherein said state information is used by at least one of said compressor and said decompressor.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Leung et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa

since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate a compressor/decompressor and state information being used during compression/decompression, as taught by, Leung et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of storing information from one communications session to another (Leung; paragraph [0033]), thereby decreasing the amount of information that needs to be exchanged.

e) Consider **claim 52**, and **as applied to claim 49 above**, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa clearly show and disclose, the unit according to claim 49. However, Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa does not specifically disclose that said determining means is configured for receiving a compression factor obtained during compressing said communications message and for generating a storing command based on said compression factor, said storing means being responsive to said storing command.

Leung et al. show and disclose message compression and more particularly to a method and system for providing a context, which is a dictionary and/or code related to the dictionary, for message compression, wherein said determining means is configured for receiving a compression factor obtained during compressing said communications message (paragraph [0031], [0033], [0035], [0037], [0038]) and for generating a storing command based on said compression factor, said storing means being responsive to said storing command (paragraph [0033]).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Leung et al. and Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa

since both concern managing messaging in a communication network and as such, both are with in the same environment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the time the invention was made to incorporate message compression and storage based on compression, as taught by, Leung et al. into the system of Williams et al. as modified by Nakatsugawa for the purpose of storing information from one communications session to another (Leung; paragraph [0011], [0033]), thereby decreasing the amount of information that needs to be exchanged.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- US 2003/0030575 A1
- US 6,766,147 B2
- US 6,577,769 B1
- US 2006/0085541 A1
- 5,402,115
- US 7,024,463 B1

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANIEL C. MURRAY whose telephone number is 571-270-1773. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 0800-1700 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tonia Dollinger can be reached on (571)-272-4170. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/DCM/
Examiner, Art Unit 2443

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